

A slight error on page 12, due to a misunderstanding, should be corrected. Mr. F. A. Walpole had no connection with the color project of the American Mycological Society, the preparation of which was delegated to the late Dr. L. M. Underwood, Dr. W. A. Murrill, and the writer. Mr. Walpole died before the committee was appointed, and the project was abandoned after two years' work by the committee in favor of Doctor Ridgway's work, which had not previously come to their notice.

P. L. RICKER

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

FEBRUARY 11, 1913

The meeting of February 11, 1913, was held in the West Room of the Museum of Natural History at 8:15 P.M. In the absence of the president and secretary, Dr. E. B. Southwick occupied the chair. Ten persons were present.

The reading of the minutes of the meeting of January 29 was dispensed with, and the scientific programme for the evening was in order.

It was entitled: "The Photographing of Wild Flowers," by A. J. Grout, Ph.D., and was illustrated by lantern slides, both hand-colored and by the color processes of Lumiere and Dufay.

At the close of the meeting a request was made by the chair for a list of plants shown. They were in part as follows:

<i>Lilium canadense</i>	<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i>
<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i>
<i>Oakesia sessilifolia</i>	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
<i>Hypoxis hirsuta</i>	<i>Hepatica triloba</i>
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
<i>Pogonia verticillata</i>	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
<i>Cypripedium acaule</i>	<i>Saxifraga virginiensis</i>
<i>Habenaria fimbriata</i>	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>
<i>Habenaria ciliaris</i>	<i>Pyrus arbutifolia</i>
<i>Salix discolor</i>	<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>
<i>Claytonia virginica</i>	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>
<i>Actaea alba</i> (in fruit)	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>

<i>Celastrus scandens</i> (In fruit.)	<i>Antennaria</i> sp.
<i>Hibiscus Moscheutos</i>	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>
<i>Cornus florida</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
<i>Epigaea repens</i>	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>	<i>Pedicularis canadensis</i>
<i>Pyrola elliptica</i>	<i>Sabbatia stellaris</i>
<i>Rhododendron nudiflorum</i>	<i>Limonium carolinianum</i>
<i>Gentiana crinita</i>	<i>Viola rotundifolia</i>
<i>Apocynum androsaemifolium</i>	<i>Viola pedata</i>
<i>Gerardia pedicularis</i>	<i>Viola cucullata</i>
<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	<i>Arisaema triphyllum</i>
<i>Orobanche uniflora</i>	<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>
<i>Houstonia coerulea</i>	<i>Vaccinium</i> sp.
<i>Mitchella repens</i>	

Adjournment followed.

SERENO STETSON,  
*Secretary pro tem.*

#### FEBRUARY 26, 1913

The meeting of February 26, 1913, was held in the laboratory of the New York Botanical Garden at 3:30 P.M. Vice-president Barnhart presided. Thirteen persons were present.

The minutes of January 29 and February 11 were read and approved.

The following were elected to membership: Mr. James Kelly, 2163 Gleason Avenue, New York City; Mr. Francis W. Pennell, Wawa, Pennsylvania; Mr. J. K. Henry, 2024 Beach Avenue, Vancouver, B. C.; and Amji di Lignari, 549 West 113 Street, New York City.

The scientific program consisted of a paper by Dr. E. W. Olive on "The Life History of the Rusts."

Four types of development were recognized, (1) Micro and Lepto, (2) Brachy, (3) Opsis, (4) Eu or complete forms. Dr. Olive holds to the view that the simpler micro and lepto types consisting of pycnidia and teleuto only are the more primitive, from the standpoint of development, and that the so-called repeating spores, the aecidio and uredo have been intercalated between these. The origin of heteroecism was briefly discussed.

The heteroecious rusts probably arose from the autoecious eu-forms, the change of hosts being made by the aecidiospore.

A study of the rusts having a perennial mycelium shows that about eighty such forms are known at present. Of these the numbers are about equally divided between those in which the gametophytic mycelium is perennial and those in which the sporophytic is perennial. Of especial interest are a few forms in which both a perennial gametophytic and a sporophytic mycelium occur on the same host. *Puccinia suaveolens*, *Uromyces glycyrrhizae* and *Puccinia Podophylli* are examples of this.

The yearly origin and dissemination of the rusts of the cereal grains was next discussed. Dr. Olive thinks it highly probable that infected seed produce infected plants and that this will explain the existence of wheat rust in regions free from barberry.

F. D. FROMME,  
Secretary pro tem.

#### NEWS ITEMS.

Dr. Henry A. Gleason is to act as assistant professor of botany at the University of Michigan summer school, located near the Straits of Mackinac. Dr. H. N. Whitford and Mr. Guy West Wilson will also teach at this school during the coming summer.

At a recent meeting of the trustees of Wellesley College the following new appointments were made in the department of botany: Maude Gilchrist, associate professor; Christine F. Chapman, assistant; Helen I. Davis, curator of museum; Anna W. Devereaux, lecturer.

According to the *Evening Post* Prof. A. S. Pearse of Wisconsin University will accompany a scientific expedition to Colombia, South America, next summer, to study the plants and animals in the vicinity of Santa Marta. Dr. J. Ruthven, of Michigan, will lead the expedition.

Dr. Frank K. Cameron, of the United States Bureau of Soils, was in Seattle in April, arranging for the departure of two expeditions, which will leave Seattle May 1, to investigate the kelps of Alaska as a source of potash fertilizer. One party, in charge of Professor T. C. Frye, head of the botany department in